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## THE RAILROAD VIEW.

IN THE EXTENSIVE but somewhat hurried discussion of the Esch-Townsend bill for the regulation of railroad rates, the general public seems to have gained the impression that the railroads were fighting legislation of any kind on the subject. The reports of the committee hearings, however, indicate that the carriers do not oppose but favor any measure that will prevent rate discrimination. They suffer quite as much as individual shippers from the discriminations due to private car lines and the multifarious means resorted to by packers and others to evade the laws against cut rates and rebates. The railroads do object, however, to the delegation of authority to the interstate commission or any similarly constituted body which will enable the commission to fix rates and compel the railroads to institute those rates immediately, before any court has had opportunity to pass upon the reasonableness of the tariff involved. They contend that the railroads should be entitled to appeal from the commission's rate, and pending the appeal to give bond protecting the shippers interested so they will be able to secure the benefit of the rate reduction if it is upheld by the courts. They say, with reason, that the railroad company would be put in a lower rate since there would be no means of collecting back the difference in tariffs if the courts decided that the higher tariff was justified.

In the hearing before the congressional committee, Mr. Samuel Spencer, president of the Southern railway, presented that side of the case for a number of companies. He called attention to the fact that the interstate commission had never had the power to fix rates, though it had proceeded on that assumption until the courts decided otherwise. But, he held, the commission had had the power to correct abuses and had done so in a large percentage of the cases brought before it; and the concessions had been made by the railroads voluntarily without the coercion of legal action. In conclusion, Mr. Spencer summed up his views in the following statement, supplemented by questions from members of the congressional committee. Mr. Spencer said:

Now, I am going to very briefly make a few suggestions.

(1) Form an interstate commerce court, or so increase the number of judges of the existing court that a special interstate commerce court can be formed from their number, which shall have special jurisdiction over all cases arising under the interstate commerce act and its amendments; this court to pass upon all rates adjudged by the commission on complaint and hearing to be unreasonable before the rate shall take effect, there being no appeal from the decision of this court to the supreme court, except upon questions of law, and no stay during such appeal.

(2) Bring the private car lines, fast freight lines, and the water lines doing a through interstate traffic within the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce act.

(3) Relieve the carriers of the existing prohibitions against making reasonable agreements among themselves for the purpose of maintaining lawful rates, the agreements and the rates to be subject to the previous approval of the interstate commerce commission.

(4) Enforce the existing laws, not only as a matter of administrative law and justice, but as the most effective means of eliminating the number of complaints.

I want to reiterate that we are not here asking that there shall be no legislation. If in the wisdom of congress it is thought proper, I suggest that it should take this line: Form an interstate commerce court, or probably better still, give special functions to special sittings of the circuit courts of the United States. Give to the commission the right to name the rate or suggest the rate, subject to appeal to the courts. That will leave the question where it is if the railroads acquiesce, and they have acquiesced in nearly 90 per cent of all the cases. Now, if they do not acquiesce and take it to the courts, let the rate remain in effect, and the railroad company give bond until the court—I mean the circuit court alone, this interstate commerce court, either a special court or made up from judges of the other circuit courts sitting here or anywhere else—decides that the rates shall go into effect. Then it goes into effect, and there is no suspension after that. It is not the supreme court on questions of law. Begin at the circuit court, stop the appeal at the circuit court, except in cases of law going to the supreme court, and that appeal on a law point to the supreme court not to stay the proceedings.

Mr. Spencer—Suppose you have a separate court?

Mr. Spencer—Give it exactly the same power with the right of an appeal on questions of law to the supreme court without stay of proceedings.

Bring the necessary water lines en-

gaged in interstate commerce which are competitive with rail carriers—the fast freight lines, the private car lines—all of them within the purview of the interstate commerce law. All of those three which I now mention are exempt.

Relieve the carriers, as I have already suggested, of the anomalous prohibition now against them that they must maintain uniform rates, and at the same time be prohibited from forming any agreement as to what those rates shall be; and give them the authority, under the supervision of the interstate commerce commission, to make reasonable traffic arrangements among themselves, those traffic arrangements to be in writing, to be submitted to the interstate commerce commission before they take effect, and if approved by the interstate commerce commission to go into effect, and unless they are found to be reasonable and proper, to give the power to the interstate commerce commission to annul them at any time.

Lastly, which is nine-tenths of the whole subject, do anything that will strengthen the hands of the commission at any time to do away with abuses and rebates.

Mr. Townsend—Without appeal?

Mr. Spencer—In a word, enforce the present law, and do anything that may be necessary to promote that enforcement.

## WOMAN AND LADY.

THE OTHER DAY a Salt Lake mother reproved her little son for saying, when a caller came: "Mother, there's a woman here to see you." The mother thought the boy should have referred to the caller as a "lady." The boy was right, the mother was wrong. The little child was leading her in the right way. God, in the fulness of time, did not send his Son, born of a lady, to save the world. He sent his Son, "Made of a woman, made under the law."

Some years ago the city marshal of a small city in the south was sitting in front of the police station drowsing away, as was his custom, the long hours of a summer afternoon. Suddenly his somnolence was disturbed by a small negro who appeared suddenly from the rear of the building where the cells were located. "Marse Orville," he said to the marshal, "dah's a lady eroun' yander in cell number four what say dah's de day you gwine let huh out."

No word in our language has been more abused than the word "lady." The Century dictionary definition is: "A woman of good breeding, education and refinement of mind and manner." But the same authority also defines "lady" as: "The calcareous apparatus in the cardiac part of the stomach of the lobster, the function of which is the trituration of the food." No such definition as the last quoted is applied to the word, "woman," which appears to us to be another argument in its favor. A great many persons who are described as "ladies" are not ladies at all in the reasonable acceptance of the word. Nobody who is described as a "woman" is anything but a woman. And very few women want to be anything else.

There is no sweeter word in the English language than "woman." About no word have the poets sung more enthusiastically. More truly, for our own part we are perfectly willing to let the undeserving among the gentler sex—if there really are any—have a first mortgage on "lady." Woman is plenty strong enough, and she could speak no higher praise, for the great majority of the femininity of the land. Without woman—but listen to the three-centuries-old words of Thomas Otway:

"O woman! lovely woman! Nature made thee  
To temper man; we had been brutes  
Without you.  
Angels are painted fair to look like you.  
There's in you all that we believe of heaven—  
Amazing brightness, purity, and truth,  
Eternal joy and everlasting love."

Thirty-two degrees below zero in Nebraska yesterday. Now aren't you sorry you live in Utah's balmy climate? And the chances are that you went around complaining about the cold yesterday, too.

Robert W. Taylor of counsel for the Smoot prosecution took his place as a United States district judge yesterday. Senator Smoot is doubtless extremely sorry Judge Taylor will not be called upon to sit in judgment on his case.

Ex-Assayer Woolley of Idaho is a recent convert to the theory that when an official against whom charges are pending is given a chance to resign he ought to resign. It hurts less to appear to let go voluntarily than to be ignominiously kicked out.

We don't know anything about mosquitoes after all. The British governor of Ceylon has just discovered that Cingalese medical books described 61 different varieties of mosquitoes as early as the sixteenth century. Now will Jersey retire to the rear of the tabernacle?

We congratulate Patrolman Moore on his gallant capture of a burglar in the act of breaking into a safe. It takes courage to go singlehanded into such an enterprise, but Moore was equal to it. It is good to know that we have such a man on the force. All of us will feel safer. And there are others.

A San Francisco policeman has turned into a court \$1,350 paid him by a Chinese gambler for protection. In this there at least two cautions for women. First, what business did a Chinaman have with so much money; second, how could a San Francisco policeman be persuaded to give it up after his fingers had closed over it.

"Eat" Masters has been appointed a deputy United States marshal for New York city. That's the worst blow the metropolis has received for a long time. When it gets so tough that a man like Masters has to be called on to aid in preserving the peace it is time for timid people to think of moving away out to the law-abiding west.

## THROUGH THE WEEK

"Yes," she said sadly, "he has the smallpox and they've taken him to the hospital."

H. B. No. 125.

"Little drops of water, little grains of sand,  
Make the mighty ocean and the pleasant land."  
Little nickels four times saved make twenty cents. Little nickels already that multiplied by weeks and months, they are worth surely pay.  
For little nickels they form dollars round and rare.  
So I always board a crowded car and there I save my fare.

When will the Agricultural college of Utah come out of the country and wake up to the people who live in the residence part of the city don't call each other names over their back fences?

Appropos of the road bill suggestion, the roads of England are a marvel to tourists. They are made with broken rock. If they are well laid in the street, they are not difficult to keep in repair, and, a very great consideration, from an Englishman's view, at least, they are easy for horses to travel.

Li Hung Chang's laundry list to Wong Wang wobbly wing wing wong. Shi ski rockety joss joss joss. Chop chop chop and happy New Year!

A young clerk woman says that her husband makes clever stories on why business keeps him late.

"Do we get smells from the smelter, ma?"  
"No, my son, we get smoke."  
"Smoked smells, ma?"  
"No, my son, we get smoke."  
"Why does the smelter smoke, ma?"  
"Oh, it inherited it from its pa, I suppose."

"If we hadn't smelt the smelter smoke, we wouldn't have this smelter trouble, would we, ma?"

Mother had called me a lazy loon, and father had beat me and turned me out. I found a sheltering niche in the wall where the carriages stopped for the night. The charity ball that was all for me. A raggedy, taggerty chap like me.

And I thought how wicked it was of me to be hungry and cold, and how kind the beautiful folks of a world of light. Shine and twinkle like stars in the night. How lovely they looked in the moon. A raggedy, taggerty chap like me.

Then a man put his hand on my head. "I say, here's a fellow who wants to come in and can't pay. But this is his party, so give him a chance. To count to that music and look at us dance. So I went to the ball that was all for me. A raggedy, taggerty chap like me."

I wonder if when I die, some day, And my spirit goes tramping the Lord's highway, If they'll let me peep through the pearly highgate, Where the great white angels upon Him wait, And what if they let me in—let me! A raggedy, taggerty chap like me!

## HUMOR IN THE STATE PRESS

Water Can Be Taken.

(Spanish Fork Press.)  
There is still some of the Strawberry water that has not been subscribed for, which can be taken by those who need it by applying at once.

## Foreman Thinks of Reviving.

(Richfield Repeater.)  
Charles Erickson, section foreman, is thinking of reviving the "Barre Rock" which he can set the majority of his former company together again.

## List Is Too Large.

(Coalville Times.)  
One of the Times' advertisers said last week that there were fifty-five young men of marriageable age in Coalville. It is our opinion that there are enough young men to go around. Now, boys, see if you can't cut that list down by half.

## High Praise For Melba.

(Box Elder News.)  
Manager and Mrs. Mosiah Evans read the Melba program. While away from Melba, Mrs. Evans says that "Melba sings quite well."

## Proprietor Speaks.

(Davis County Clipper.)  
It is prophesied that we will have three more weddings before warm weather sets in.

## Systems Are Composed.

(Provo Enquirer.)  
There has been some discussion of late as to the relative merits of the Rock system of penmanship in composition with the Spencerian system.

## Dynamo Greets His Bunch.

(Richfield Repeater.)  
Clinton Irie, the Sun's dynamo, spent a couple of days last week saying hello to his bunch of girls in Salina.

## George Were the Judges.

(Vernal Express.)  
There was quite an attendance at the debate last Saturday night between the eighth grade students of the Central School, over the question of which side was the greater ruler, King or Daniel Webster. All the students on both sides were ruled by the affirmative side consisting of May Collier, Raymond Tysack, and Joseph Collier were declared the victors. The judges were George A. Davis.

## Nothing Doing.

(Richfield Sun.)  
Quite a flurry was created in town last week when it was announced that a lady from the east had come out here to marry Ola Nielson. But she has gone again and there is nothing doing.

## LIBRARY BOOKS ARRIVE

Miscellaneous, Fiction and Juvenile Publications Will Be Ready For the Public Monday.

The following forty books will be added to the public library Monday morning:

## Miscellaneous.

Bellows—Hydraulics with Tables.  
Bolland—Iron Founder.  
Dawson—Engineering and Electric Traction Pocket Book.  
Durand—Resistance and Provision of Ships.  
Gannet—Physics, sixteenth edition.  
Ginkley—Geology, fourth edition, two volumes.  
Greenwood—Steel and Iron.  
Holladay—Congress—Annual reports, 1903 and 1904. Check list of foreign newspapers in the library of congress. List of James Munroe in library of congress. List of Vernon-Wagner manuscripts in library of congress. List of large scale maps in library of congress. Select list of books relating to far east in library of congress.

## Fiction.

Blundell—Lycheate Hall.  
Holland—Lazarus Romance.  
Hume—Red Window.  
Loomis—More Cheerful Americans.  
Marriott—General.  
Peppe—Broken Rosary.  
Prichard—Chronicles of Don Q.  
Sinclair—Davine Fire.  
Trollope—Dr. Thorne, two volumes.

## Juvenile.

Barbour—Arrival of Jimpson.  
Bolton—On Devoted Friend, the Dog.  
Douglas—Honor Sherburne.  
Douglas—Little Girl in Old Chicago.  
Robert—Let Verses for Let's Pellers.  
Hoffman—Mozart's Youth.  
Schmidt—William Tell.  
Willis—The Return of Terror.  
Willis—Romance of Modern Invention.

## MAUDE ADAMS APPEARS IN NEW PLAY

BY FRANKLIN FYLES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Maude Adams in Edward S. Willard give us a new play and a half, and that is all the novelty we get in Broadway this week. In the fractional piece, which is fifty minutes brief, Miss Adams, who has been playing the type, although not a household drug, but a worker in a laundry. This sketch is called "Op of M. Thumb," because of the character of the heroine, but it might as well have been named "Clunderella Without a Change of Luck," because the prince she dreams of never comes, or she has the court of the king, or she has the dream, as about a fellow who leaves his shirt a long while uncleaned for at the laundry.

The writing by Frederick Penn and Richard Foye is shabby, but still more shabby is the acting by Miss Adams. The wait from a workhouse, Amanda, is an ugly slattern at the stage, from the pale yellow of her beautiful Lady Teague to the jet black of her ugly Miss Metherell. In private life she never too much pains with her toilet and Daly was the slouchiest of men; so that her recollection of them is a rehearsal in Maude of about as freeway a pair as ever I saw a bunch-fight shine upon. The actress' own head is almost white now, for she is getting on in years. Katherine, a young girl, is a very nice, chestnut, limbs firm and every inch a dramatic artist. The metamorphosis is wonderful.

Not because I take kindly to the money guage of dramatic worth, and not to be belittled Ada Rehan just after sitting out Maude Adams, but in order to prove that New York is almost regardless of Shakespeare unless it is presented under extraordinary conditions, I will tell you that Miss Rehan's love and admiring audiences are very small. Up to her in her tour she has been tremendously popular. She has visited seventy-two one-night towns where her fame, but not herself, had preceded her. In the way of receipts her progress was like the Duchess of the big cities, too, her business was satisfactory. If she hadn't owned a third of the property, instead of about a third of the property, she would have been a rich woman now. It is plain that she expected no acclaiming welcome home, for she arranged to divide the fortune of her engagement between her best two roles, Katherine and Lady Teague, but she could hardly have dreamed that she was suffering from the neglect of her admirers. She has no appreciation of her, nor any respect for Shakespeare or Sheridan, but there are many theatrical new things to see that they won't spend much time or money on old ones.

By the half empty theatre in which Ada Rehan is making no profit, it is crowded on in which she is making a great deal. On the stage where she reigned a princess of the Daly province of Hamilton, she is now a Dantzi; is now enthroned in the comic opera version of "Madame Sans Gene," and the exiled lady is a sharer in the revenues of her necessities. That comes about through the partnership of August Daly and George Edwards in the London Daly's theatre, where the two managers were equal partners in profit and loss. The Edwards production of musical plays fared well and the Daly company's performances of classical pieces badly. The Edwards Daly, and the courts awarded to Daly's heirs, of whom Miss Rehan was one, a quarter million of the theatre's accumulated profits, which had been left to await the decision. Besides that cash, the Daly estate sustained its claim of half the American rights in all the Edwards plays brought from the houses in London which still bears the Daly name. Thus it is that Ada Rehan is this week gaining more money in the theatre than she has in any other way.

It seems odd at first thought that, in these days of international exchange of dramatic successes, almost the most popular of Paris playwrights has had Capus in great vogue in our land. Alfred Capus is in great vogue in the say capital. Three of the four pieces on which his popularity rests especially are "La Ecce de Leontine" and "Les Deux Ecceles," which were dramas when presented here in translation, and this week "La Chatelaine," introduced by E. S. Willard, under the title of "The Bright Side," fares scarcely better. Mr. Willard tried to make this third Capus comedy in Washington and Philadelphia several years ago, and then called it "The Optimist," and but for the quick withdrawal of "Unlucky Durham," New York would not witness a new experiment which can't have been made very often. As the admirable actor is to return at once to good plays in his repertory it isn't cruel to play candidly of his present misadventure.

The case of Alfred Capus isn't inextinguishable. He is a Parisian who writes for France. He is the Clyde Pitch of France. Even so exceptional a case as Pitch's "The Climbers" was rejected in London, where all of its satire on the French was as Greek. But when translated into English, it was a success. One translates with into another tongue, as with Capus' genial flow of it, the undertaking becomes hopeless. "La Chatelaine" is narrowly local in its satire, although French, if not as solely Parisian in its motives, and brilliant above all else in the sparkle of its conversations. In the English of "The Bright Side" the sparkle is like that of champagne uncorked yesterday. Mr. Willard presents himself to us as a reformed rake, the "optimist," and for the quick with which money can mean to the needy when he gives to a beggar woman the few shillings that reckless gambling has left of his fortune, a consistent and larger instance of his charity is his purchase of an extravagant price, of an old chateau from an unhappy "chatelaine" who has lost her financial ruin. He learns to love the helpless woman, the impediment of her husband, opposed to divorce, is the only complicated thing in the English story. What in the original may have been a strong scorn comes in the last act. The husband, in Gallic anger, challenges the optimist to a duel, and scorns him when he refuses to fight. Then our hero, in a veritable burst of main words, tells how honor may be maintained without sword or pistol. An American audience hardly could be brought to summing serenely through that passage.

In the dregs of what had been sparkling wit we find this allusion to Americans—from a Paris Clyde Pitch's point of view. The optimist explains his haste in buying the ancient castle by saying that, at any moment, some Yankee millionaire may come along in an automobile, with a few of his children, and the rest following on bicycles, and buy the place for a ridiculous sum, just for the pleasure of spending money. This endless talk, unrelieved by verbal gleams, gives to Willard no opportunity for acting. Realizing this, he indulges in an unseemly exercise of hands and feet, to no purpose of enlightenment and to no avail in lifting the monotony.

## QUEER MEATS FOR FOOD.

Nationalities Differ as to What is Edible.

(London Globe.)

The popular prejudice against snails is inordinately strong when the favor of oysters, periwinkles, mussels and cockles is considered. In many London restaurants, particularly in Boho, snails

now figure on the daily menu. This is an imported taste from France, but in the west country snails are highly esteemed by the lower classes. A year or two ago a clergyman died as an illustration of poverty in Bristol that he had seen working girls pick snails off a wall and eat them.

As a matter of fact, the snail is extensively eaten in Somerset and Gloucestershire, both as a dainty and a medicine. There are men who make a living by collecting snails and selling them under the name of "wall fish." Boiled in their shells, they are picked out and eaten with bread and butter, being accounted a great luxury and very nourishing. In pulmonary diseases they probably rank as a specific.

Frogs are another dainty which prejudice denies to the Englishman, though in the United States and Canada they are esteemed as highly as in France. Spasmodically a sturgeon is offered for sale in London, and the accident of its capture affords a novel dish which should not be passed by. In Germany a bear's flesh is reported to be sold at 8d a pound. Cut and cooked as a cutlet, it tastes rather like veal, without a suspicion of fish about it.

In a rehearsal in Maude of about as freeway a pair as ever I saw a bunch-fight shine upon. The actress' own head is almost white now, for she is getting on in years. Katherine, a young girl, is a very nice, chestnut, limbs firm and every inch a dramatic artist. The metamorphosis is wonderful.

Beef and mutton, with pork, so entirely make up the menu that we actually regard lamb and veal as distinct dishes. Why should not goat flesh be introduced into the bill of fare? It is good eating, as Robinson Crusoe, when killed young, resembles that of the turkey, though of much finer flavor.

Though a hippopotamus banquet arranged by the late Sir Henry Thompson was held in London some years ago, it is still almost dangerous to suggest horse flesh to an Englishman as food. In reality, it is very excellent eating, and only prejudice can gainsay the fact. Old and worn-out horses cannot afford either nourishing or palatable meat. Snakes, which are eaten in England, are almost unknown as food, but in southern France there is a snake which is extensively sold, prepared for cooking under the name of hedgehog. Indeed, those who enjoy eels can scarcely shudder at stewed snake. Frank Buckland once dined off a box-constructor and heartily enjoyed it. The flesh being exceedingly white and firm, unlike veal in taste.

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